

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white,
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Gleams all the while—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Revered and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious golden of the day, a shelter through the night
Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fingers strum pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Oh Glory hear our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

OTHER LABOR MATTERS.

Australia has over 75,000 union engineering and metal workers.

Boilermakers employed in the government navy yards receive \$6.40 a day.

Locomotive engineers in the Dominican republic receive from \$2.50 to \$4 a day.

Competent female stenographers in Toronto, Canada, can demand as high as \$25 a week.

Trade union membership in Switzerland has increased over 15 per cent in the last two years.

Switzerland has an unemployment fund which pays unemployed skilled workers 68 cents a day and unskilled workers 58 cents a day.

The National Federation of General Workers in Great Britain, representing nearly 1,000,000 men and women, is making a strenuous fight for a 44-hour work week.

Nearly all the ship yards in England, Scotland and Ireland were made idle, owing to workmen leaving their places until they are granted shorter hours and improved working conditions.

The managers of the Burden iron mills in Troy, N. Y., announced that the plant would close for an indefinite period. Lack of orders was given as the reason. The mills employ 5,000 hands.

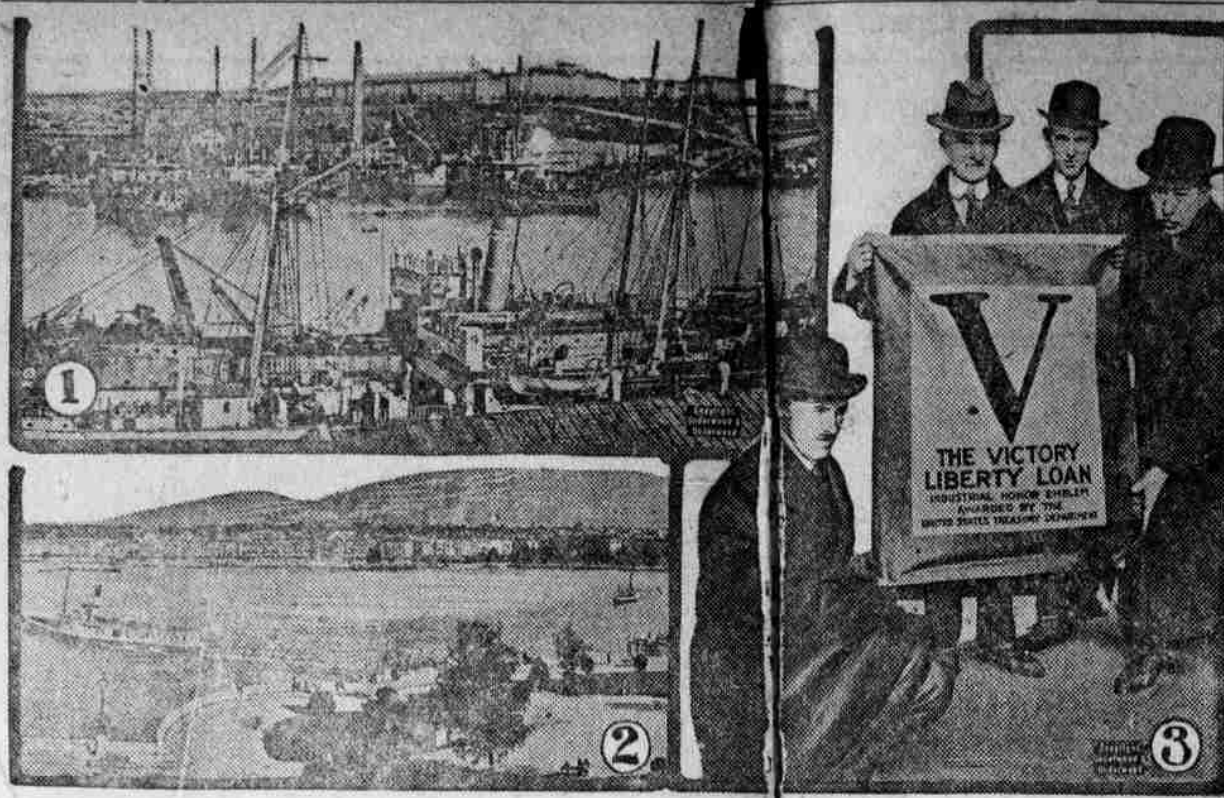
The strike of employees of slaughterhouses at Paris, France, has been declared off, the men being satisfied with measures being taken by the authorities to remedy conditions of which complaint was made.

Closer co-operation is being brought about between the Regina (Canada) Great War Veterans' association and the Trades and Labor council by the granting to the veterans of five seats on the labor council.

The British and Allied Chefs and Employers' union recently formed in London, for the purpose of keeping out enemy aliens who might "spoil their business" has decided to admit domestic servants into full membership.

The International Granite Producers' association canceled its order by which all plants in the country would be shut down. The plants will continue at work pending a conference with granite workers regarding wages and working hours. A shutdown would affect New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Notice was received at district headquarters of the United Mine Workers in Hazleton, Pa., from Frank J. Hayes, international president, that he called a meeting of the policy committee of the union in Indianapolis on March 18. The meeting will consider wages, unemployment and other issues growing out of the reconstruction period. Representatives from every district will be present.



1—View of the harbor of Sebastopol, which city may be evacuated soon by the allies. 2—Harbor of Geneva, Switzerland, the city chosen as the seat of the league of nations. 3—Secretary Glass and aids showing the industrial honor flag designed for the Victory loan campaign.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Are Summoned to Versailles to Receive Peace Treaty on April 25.

TERMS NOT TOLD TO PUBLIC

Lloyd George's Spirited Defense of His Policy—No Military Intervention in Russia, but Food if Bolshevik Cease Hostilities—Communist Government of Bavaria Fighting Hard.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The peace treaty with Germany is completed and the German delegates have been summoned to Versailles to receive it on April 25.

The associated powers have agreed that there shall be no military intervention in Russia, but that they will send food to that country, under neutral control, if the bolsheviks will stop hostilities.

Those were the outstanding features of the news of last week, and they bore out the optimistic assertions that all was progressing well in the great task of settling the affairs of the world.

The delegation of Germans named to go to Versailles includes the most prominent of the German statesmen now active in the government, except Count von Bernstorff, and though they will be given time to submit the treaty to the national assembly at Weimar, it is hoped they will have the authority and the disposition to accept it without that formality, thus obviating delay. It was asserted in Paris that the allied governments would not wait beyond May 15 for a definite answer as to whether or not Germany would sign the pact. Of course the press and public of Germany are wailing with renewed agony as it is made more evident that the Huns will be required to pay to the uttermost limit of their resources, and repeatedly the assertion is made that Germany will not submit to the terms laid down in what is called there a "treaty of violence." Even Prince Lieknowsky joined the chorus of protests, saying an unjustly extorted peace can only bring forth fresh armaments, and implying that as a last resort Germany will "go bolshevik."

All discussion of the treaty, outside the peace congress, is based on unofficial reports, for the allied delegates decided that it would be foolish, if not dangerous, to reveal the terms of the treaty before it was submitted to the Germans. The public, or considerable parts of it, in England, France and, to a less extent, America, objected strenuously to this policy by which the German national assembly would get the treaty before the rest of the world; but it was sustained by the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 334 to 166, and it was vigorously defended by Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the house of commons. The British leader argued that if the terms were made public now there would of necessity be much spoken and written criticism of them, since it was hopeless to satisfy everyone, and that those criticisms, reprinted in Germany, would give the enemy the false idea that the terms were objected to by the British public as too harsh, which would encourage the Germans to refuse to sign the treaty.

Lloyd George's speech was declared to be one of the most eloquent and sensational ever heard in the house of commons. Primarily, he arose to defend himself against the attacks of his critics, and he not only did that, but hurled defiance at those critics. He declared that his pre-election pledges of exacting full payment from Germany and punishing the former kaiser and other guilty Huns were to be kept; that the peace commissioners wanted a peace that was just and sternly severe but not vindictive; that military intervention in Russia would be a great blunder, but that the associated nations would be ready to stop

any attempt of the bolsheviks to overrun Europe by force. The premier asserted that there is complete accord among the allied commissioners, and then he launched into a bitter attack of Lord Northcliffe, whose newspapers, he said, had been striving to sow discord among the allies, to make France distrust Britain and hate America, and America dislike France, and Italy quarrel with everybody. He called attention to the fact that the Northcliffe papers, which formerly ardently supported President Wilson, are now hysterically attacking all his great ideals, and alluded to the "diseased vanity" of their proprietor and his disappointment because he had not been called on to save the world. With the exception, of course, of the Northcliffe papers, the London press gave considerable praise to the premier's speech, and his rejection of any idea of military action in Russia was especially well received.

If Lloyd George's assertion of full agreement among the allied powers is incorrect in any particular, the discrepancy involves Italy. At the close of the week the problem of Fiume had not been solved and the Italians had repeated their informal threats to refuse to sign the treaty with Germany unless that city were given to them instead of to the Jugo-Slavs, as President Wilson wishes. The threats were not taken seriously, however, and it was believed that after the British premier returned to Paris that difficulty would be adjusted. The treaties with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria may not be ready for several weeks after that with Germany is signed.

An interesting report printed in the Frankfurt Gazette says the German peace delegates are prepared to ask from the allies payment for damages sustained from aerial attacks, from the occupation of German territory by allied troops and for the delay in concluding peace, which caused a prolongation of the bolshevik and Spartan troubles. It is easy to guess how far they will get with such a demand.

The peace commissioners, or at least the correspondents in Paris, were somewhat worried by the setting up of the communist government in Munich, fearing lest this might make necessary a separate treaty with Bavaria, the second state in the German confederation. But it may be that before the treaty is presented the regime of the communists will have come to an end. They have been having a very stormy time so far and the troops of the socialist government have been pressing them hard, though some of the soldiers have joined the communists. That the food boycott of the peasants against Munich is effective is shown by the fact that the communist government has asked for a loan of a million marks from Italy for the purpose of buying food. It is said that chaos rules in Munich, all work has ceased, no trains are running and the banks, shops and houses are being looted. The decrees issued by the communists are many and radical, one ordering the communization of all women, including wives.

In other parts of Germany there was continuous disorder and strikes were started in many places. After further severe fighting in Magdeburg the Ebert troops gained entire possession of the city. In Berlin the employees in various industries struck because they were not given a voice in the management, and the soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the army there also declared they would strike if the order reducing their pay to a peace-time basis was not rescinded. Troubles with the workmen in Bremen stopped the unloading of American food ships there. In the Cologne district, occupied by the British, General Plumer ordered the strikers to return to work at once and threatened the severe punishment of all persons fomenting or countenancing strikes in the zone of British occupation.

Apparently the state of affairs in Russia just now may be summarized in the statement that bolshevism is increasing in force but losing prestige. The director of the Moscow Red Cross arrived in Copenhagen with confirmation of the predictions that Lenin and Trotzky would soon seek an understanding with the moderate elements. He said bolshevism was giving way to

a "new bourgeoisie" and added that the situation in Petrograd is growing worse and that there have been numerous anti-bolshevik outbreaks. However, the Russians claimed Thursday that the soviet forces were gaining continued successes along the whole front from the Baltic to the Black sea, and in southern Russia the situation was such that the allied troops were constrained to abandon more positions, following the evacuation of Odessa, and it was predicted that they would soon get out of Sebastopol.

Reports from Libau said the bolsheviks were systematically and swiftly annihilating the bourgeoisie of Riga, having shipped 70,000 of them to the Island of Haens in the Dvina river and forbidden the taking of food to them. That, it may be recalled, was the method adopted by Constantinople to get rid of its horde of pariah dogs.

On Wednesday strong German forces surprised and overpowered the Lettish troops in Libau, overthrew the Lettish provisional government and arrested several officials. Premier Ullman took refuge with the British mission there and insisted that his government would resist the German demands.

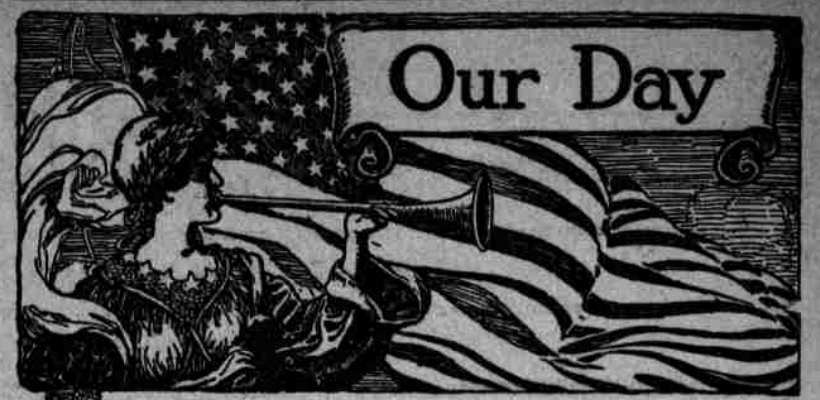
In both Japan and the United States a considerable number of newspapers are busy trying to stir up trouble between the two countries, or professing to find signs of discord in current events. The latest matter to arouse them is the return of Ambassador Ishihara, though this may be fairly attributed to the fact that the administration that sent him to Washington has gone out of power. Another possible reason is that Japan's appointment of Baron Yoshito Sakatani as financial adviser to China was not approved by the United States. A few days ago the story was published that the American troops in Siberia refused to help a Japanese contingent at Habarovsk because the latter had shot down Russian women and children; the Japanese detachment was practically annihilated. Now it appears the murders were committed by Cossacks and that the Japanese suffered while trying to defend them from another faction of Russians. General Graves would not interfere because American operations there are limited to the protection of property and of the railroad.

The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press is especially lively, and Uncle Sam is accused of being aggressive, hypocritical and selfish, presumably because the Monroe doctrine clause was included in the league of nations convention and the equality of nationals left out. Japan is not cutting quite such an important figure in the Paris negotiations as she had expected to, and the people are rather sore as a result. But there is no fear in official circles that friendly relations will be ruptured.

Affairs are not going smoothly in Poland, and for this some blame may be attached to the policy of the peace delegates in yielding to Germany in the matter of Danzig. Though General Haller's divisions already have begun their movement through Germany to Poland, the Paderewski government has lost prestige, for the people fear that the support they so much desire will not be awarded them by the treaty, and even may not be internationalized. There is almost continuous fighting on the borders of the Posen district and it has spread to the East Prussian frontier. Haller's troops are passing through Germany at the rate of three trainloads a day, and each train is accompanied by allied officers and guards. The utmost precautions are taken to prevent conflicts with the German populace.

After having successfully subdued the uprisings in Egypt, Great Britain now is confronted with a yet more serious revolt in the Punjab, India. Martial law was declared in some districts where the governor general said open rebellion exists, and mobs in one city were bombed and subjected to machine gun fire from airplanes.

Down in Mexico a new revolt against the government was nipped in the bud when Carranza troops defeated a body of rebels near Chavazita. Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, who, with Felix Diaz, headed the movement, was killed.



By Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die,
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



(Copyright, 1917, by W. D. Nesbit.)

"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely.

It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to inform all of my former friends and customers that I am now located with the
BRADLEY DRUG CO. 317 S. Gay St

where I will be glad to have them call and see me.

W. S. Semones.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY

To the Creditors of Martha Watson, deceased; I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Martha Watson, deceased, having suggested to the County Court Clerk of Knox County, Tennessee, the insolvency of said estate, do hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate to file said claims, duly authenticated in the manner prescribed by law with the County Court Clerk of said county on or before the 30th day of June 1919 or same will be forever barred in law and equity. Any one indebted to the said estate is requested also to make settlement with me at once.
This 22nd day of March 1919
A. E. Dunsmore, Administrator
S. E. Hodges, Sol.
Mar 22 29 Apr 5 12 1919

FEW UNEMPLOYED IN CANADA

Labor Department Reports Situation There as but Slightly Below the Normal.

According to reports from the Canadian Department of Labor, the labor situation, so far as skilled workmen are concerned, is but slightly worse than normal, and not nearly so bad as at the end of 1915. Recently 1,485 labor unions, representing a membership of 178,671 skilled workers, made reports to the labor department, which showed that of this number of workers 4,930 were reported as unemployed on December 31 last, this being a percentage of 2.42 as compared with the previous year of 2.17 per cent.

Unemployment had reached its highest point in 1915, when 8.7 per cent of the skilled labor in Canada was idle. By cities Toronto was the highest with 4.61 of unemployed skilled labor, Winnipeg and St. John, New Brunswick, being at the foot of the list, the former with .88, and the latter with .84 per cent of its population.

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